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Defendant BALDUR von SCHIRACH
(Neumann rough draft, unedited)

The defendant BALDUR von SCHIRACH joined the Nazi Party as a Munich student in 1925 and became at once active in the movement. Already in 1927 he assumed the leadership of NS Students Union in order to organize Nazi students in universities. The defendant's organization became the spearhead of Nazism among the academic youth and frequently resorted to terroristic tactics against political opponents among students and university professors.

In order to coordinate more successfully his organization with the then main terror agency of the Party, the SA, the defendant, on 30 October 1931, was made Reich Youth Leader on the Staff of the Supreme SA Leader. In 1932, the Nazi Party sent him to the Reichstag.

In June 1933, the defendant was made Reichsleiter in charge of Education of the Youth, a position which he held until the demise of Nazism.^{1/} On 17 June 1933, Hitler made the defendant Jugendfuehrer des Deutschen Reiches, putting him at the "head of all associations of the male or female youth, including of youth organization of adult-associations."^{2/}

On 13 May 1932, the defendant had already been put in charge of the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth) a position he retained until 1940 when he assumed his positions in Austria. But he retained his position as a Reichsleiter.

The defendant set out at an early date to destroy all competing youth organizations and to make the Hitler Youth the sole youth organization of Germany.

He first resorted to open terror. On 5 April 1933 HJ rowdies occupied the offices of the Reich Committee of German Youth

^{1/} Dokumente I, p. 56.

^{2/} Dokumente I, p. 55.

Associations. He succeeded by blackmail and intimidation in the dissolution of the "national" youth organizations while those of the Left and of the trade unions were dissolved with their parent organizations.^{3/}

By the end of 1933, all youth organizations, except the denominational, were destroyed and the HJ could count already 3,000,000 members. He succeeded by agreement with Reich Bishop Müller in incorporating the Evangelical Youth Work and attempted to coerce the Catholic Youth into the HJ by causing Himmler to issue an order (July 1935) that denominational youth organizations are forbidden to engage in any activities not being of "a purely ecclesiastical or religious character."

In 1933, the defendant also seized the Reich Union of German Youth Hostels thus establishing his monopoly in this field. The defendant concluded a series of agreements with the Reich Sport Leader and Reich Leader SS securing the monopoly of the Hitler Youth everywhere.

The defendant succeeded in establishing the legal monopoly by the Law of 1 December 1936.^{4/} This law decrees that the whole German Youth is incorporated in the HJ, that the entire Youth of Germany will, outside the home and the school receive its training - physical, mental, moral - in the Hitler Youth for service to the folk and the folk community and in the spirit of Nazism;" and that the education of the whole German Youth in the HJ is entrusted to the Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP who then becomes Youth Leader of the German Reich.

^{3/} His order of 23 June 1933 in Dokumente I, p. 56.
^{4/} R G Bl I, p. 993.

The defendant was thus the supreme youth leader of the Party, of the Government and of the Hitler Youth, sole and exclusive in his field.

The defendant then established Youth Service compelling every juvenile between the age of 10 and 18 to do service in the HJ, segregated the reliable members of the HJ into the Stamm HJ (Kernel HJ) and divided the youth organization into the Jungvolk (age group, 10-14); the HJ proper (14-18); the Jungmädel (10-14) and the Bund Deutscher Mädel (14-18).

The training of the HJ (and of the Jungvolk) was militarized and the HJ became more and more a semi-military organization.

The defendant, jointly with the defendant Ley, established on 17 January 1937^{5/} the Adolf Hitler Schools for students between the ages of 12 and 18 as the "first stage of the selection of new NS leadership generation," the second being the Ordensborden.

On 18 February 1938 the defendant established the Akademie fuer Jugendfuehrung (Academy for Youth Leadership) for members of the HJ for the training of the HJ leaders. It may be mentioned that the curriculum included "6 months training abroad."^{6/}

The defendant was also active in spreading the idea of NS Youth Organization and education abroad in the guise of Volker-verständigung, promotion of understanding of the nations, and arranged for the exchange of youth leaders between France and Germany.^{7/}

The defendant was thus the foremost agent of the Nazi movement for the indoctrination of the German Youth with the Nazi ideology.

5/ Voelkischer Beobachter, 19 January 1937 and Dokumente V, p. 389.

6/ Dokumente VI, 2 pp. 648-650.

7/ Wille und Macht Vol. 5, No. 23, pp. 1-3.

New tasks awaited the defendant with the conquest of Austria. In or about June 1940, the defendant was appointed Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter of Vienna thus becoming the highest Party and Government authority in the Reichsgau. As Reichsverteidigungskommissar he combined all conceivable powers in that Gau, carried out the program of the Nazi movement and came out with violent anti-semitic statements.^{8/} He also became active as the proponent of the Lebensraum doctrine. He founded in Vienna in 1942 a European Youth League and assumed the protectorship of South Eastern Europe Society, founded in Vienna for the ideological preparation and the economic penetration of the Balkans.^{9/}

The defendant Schirach is thus guilty of:

1. Having assisted in the overthrow of the Republic;
2. Having indoctrinated the German Youth in the spirit of Nazism;
3. Having spread the doctrine of anti-Semitism and Lebensraum;
4. Having executed Nazi policies in Austria.

8/ Voelkischer Beobachter, 15 September 1942.

9/ Neumann, Behemoth, p. 331 and Frankfurter Zeitung, 13 June 1941.